§§ 1066.950 through 1066.985 describe provisions that apply specifically to motor vehicles subject to standards under 40 CFR part 86, subpart S, or 40 CFR part 1037.

TEST EQUIPMENT AND CALCULATIONS FOR EVAPORATIVE AND REFUELING EMISSIONS

§ 1066.910 SHED enclosure specifications.

Enclosures for evaporative and refueling emissions must meet the specifications described in 40 CFR 86.106–96, 86.107–96(a), and 86.107–98(a).

§ 1066.915 Enclosures; auxiliary systems and equipment.

Enclosures for evaporative and refueling emissions must be equipped with fans, blowers, and measurement and data recording equipment as described in 40 CFR 86.107–98(b) through (h) and (j).

§ 1066.920 Enclosure calibrations.

Enclosures for evaporative and refueling emissions must meet the calibration specifications described in 40 CFR 86.116–94 and 86.117–96.

§ 1066.925 Enclosure calculations for evaporative and refueling emissions.

Calculate emissions for evaporative emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.143–96. Calculate emissions for refueling emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.143–96 and 86.156–98.

§ 1066.930 Equipment for point-source measurement of running losses.

For point-source measurement of running loss emissions, use equipment meeting the specifications in 40 CFR 86.107–96(i)

EVAPORATIVE AND REFUELING EMISSION TEST PROCEDURES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

§ 1066.950 Fuel temperature profile.

Develop fuel temperature profiles for running loss testing as described in 40 CFR 86.129–94(d).

§ 1066.955 Diurnal emission test.

Test vehicles for diurnal emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.133–96.

§ 1066.960 Running loss test.

Test vehicles for running loss emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.134–96.

§ 1066.965 Hot soak test.

Test vehicles for hot soak emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.138–96.

§ 1066.970 Refueling test for liquid fuels.

Except as described in § 1066.975, test vehicles for refueling emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.150–98, 86.151–98, 86.152–98, and 86.154–98. Keep records as described in 40 CFR 86.155–98.

§ 1066.971 Vehicle and canister preconditioning for the refueling test.

Precondition vehicles for the refueling emission test as described in 40 CFR 86.153–98.

§ 1066.975 Refueling test for LPG.

For vehicles designed to operate on liquefied petroleum gas, measure refueling emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.157–98.

§ 1066.980 Fuel dispensing spitback procedure.

Test vehicles for spitback emissions as described in 40 CFR 86.146–96.

§ 1066.985 Fuel storage system leak test procedure.

(a) *Scope.* Perform this test as required in the standard-setting part to verify that there are no significant leaks in your fuel storage system.

(b) *Measurement principles.* Leaks are detected by measuring pressure, temperature, and flow to calculate an equivalent orifice diameter for the system. Use good engineering judgment to develop and implement leak test equipment. You may not tighten fittings or connections in the vehicle's fuel system to prepare the vehicle for testing.

(c) *Measurement equipment.* Your leak test equipment must meet the following requirements:

(1) Pressure, temperature, and flow sensors must be calibrated with NIST-traceable standards.

(2) Correct flow measurements to standard reference conditions.

(3) Leak test equipment must have the ability to pressurize fuel storage systems to at least 4.1 kPa and have an

internal leak rate of less than 0.20 standard liters per minute.

(4) You must be able to attach the test equipment to the vehicle without permanent alteration of the fuel storage or evaporative emission control systems. For any testing that involves pressurizing the fuel system and detecting leaks at access points away from the fuel fill pipe, the gas cap must be installed in the production configuration. For the test point at or near the fuel fill pipe, attaching the test equipment may involve adding an extension to the fuel fill pipe that incorporates the access point to the fuel system. If the extension apparatus has a fixed cap, the vehicle's gas cap must be tested separately as described in paragraph (d)(9) of this section. This separate testing is not required if the extension apparatus incorporates the vehicle's gas cap.

(5) The point of attachment to the fuel storage system must allow pressurization to test system integrity of the fuel tank and of fuel lines and vapor lines reaching up to and including the gas cap and the evaporative canister. The evaporative system test port available on some vehicles is an example of an effective attachment point.

(d) *Leak test procedure.* Test a vehicle's fuel storage system for leaks as follows:

(1) Refuel vehicle to 40% of its nominal fuel tank capacity.

(2) Soak the vehicle for 6 to 24 hours at a temperature between (20 and 30) °C; record this setpoint temperature and maintain temperatures throughout the leak test at this setpoint temperature within a tolerance ±2 °C.

(3) Before performing the test, purge the fuel storage system of any residual pressure, bringing the system into equilibrium with ambient pressure.

(4) Seal the evaporative canister's vent to atmosphere and ensure that the vehicle's purge valve is closed.

(5) Attach the leak test equipment to the vehicle.

(6) Pressurize the fuel storage system with N_2 or another inert gas to at least 2.4 kPa. Use good engineering judgment to avoid overpressurizing the system.

(7) Maintain gas flow through the system for at least 180 seconds, ensuring that the flow reading is stable for an effective leak diameter of ±0.002 inches.

(8) Use the following equation, or a different equation you develop based on good engineering judgment, to calculate the effective leak diameter, d_{eff}:

$$d_{eff} = 7.844 \cdot \left(\frac{V_{gas}}{\sqrt{\frac{(p_{in} - p_{atmos}) \cdot (p_{in} + p_{atmos})}{SG_{N_2} \cdot T}}} \right)^{0.5057}$$

Where:

d_{eff} = effective leak diameter, in inches, expressed to at least two decimal places.
V_{gas} = volumetric flow of gas, in m^3/s.
p_{in} = inlet pressure to orifice, in kPa.
p_{atmos} = atmospheric pressure, in kPa.
SG_{N2} = specific gravity of N_2 relative to air at 101.325 kPa and 15.5 °C = 0.967.
T = temperature of flowing medium, in K.

(9) Repeat the test described in this paragraph (c) for each access point described in the application for certification. Use each test result (without averaging) to determine whether the vehicle passes the leak standard.

(10) Gas caps may need to be tested separately for leaks as described in paragraph (c)(4) of this section. Test the gas caps using commercially available flow equipment such as that used for inspection-and-maintenance programs for motor vehicles to determine a leak rate in cubic centimeters per

minute resulting from a sustained tank pressure of 7.5 kPa. Correct the leak rate to standard reference conditions, based on the measured leak rate corresponding to atmospheric pressure. The corrected leak value may not exceed 60 cubic centimeters per minute.

(11) You may use special or alternative test procedures as described in 40 CFR 1065.10(c).

(e) *Equipment calibration*. Use good engineering judgment to calibrate the leak check device.

Subpart K—Definitions and Other Reference Material

§ 1066.1001 Definitions.

The definitions in this section apply to this part. The definitions apply to all subparts unless we note otherwise. Other terms have the meaning given in 40 CFR part 1065. The definitions follow:

Average means the arithmetic mean of a sample.

Bag 1 means relating to the first 505 seconds of the FTP cold-start test interval. Note that the term bag 1 may also apply to measurement of constituents that are not collected in a bag, such as PM and continuously measured THC.

Bag 2 means relating to the last 867 seconds of the FTP cold-start test interval.

Bag 3 means relating to the first 505 seconds of the FTP hot-start test interval.

Bag 4 means relating to the last 867 seconds of the FTP hot-start test interval, if run. Note that bag 2 is generally used in place of bag 4.

Base inertia means a value expressed in mass units to represent the rotational inertia of the rotating dynamometer components between the vehicle driving tires and the dynamometer torque-measuring device, as specified in § 1066.250.

C_1-equivalent means a convention of expressing HC concentrations based on the total number of carbon atoms present, such that the C_1-equivalent of an HC concentration equals the concentration multiplied by the mean number of carbon atoms in each HC molecule. For example, the C_1-equivalent of 10 ppm of propane (C_3H_8) is 30 ppm. C_1-equivalent concentration values may be denoted as ''ppmC'' in the standard-setting part. Densities may also be expressed on a C_1 basis. Note that calculating HC masses from concentrations and densities is only valid where they are each expressed on the same carbon basis.

Driving schedule means a series of vehicle speeds that a vehicle must follow during a test. Driving schedules are specified in the standard-setting part. A driving schedule may consist of multiple test intervals.

Duty cycle means a set of weighting factors and the corresponding test cycles, where the weighting factors are used to combine the results of multiple test intervals into a composite result.

FTP means one of the following:

(1) The test cycle consisting of one UDDS as specified in paragraph (a) of Appendix I of 40 CFR part 86, followed by a 10-minute soak with the engine off and repeat driving through the first 505 seconds of the UDDS. See § 1066.801(c)(1).

(2) The entire test procedure for measuring exhaust and/or evaporative emissions as described in § 1066.801(c).

Footprint has the meaning given in the standard-setting part.

HFET means the test cycle specified in Appendix I of 40 CFR part 600.

LA–92 means the test cycle specified in Appendix I, paragraph (c), of 40 CFR part 86.

Nonmethane organic gas (NMOG) means the combination of organic gases other than methane as calculated in § 1066.635. Note that for this part, the organic gases are summed on a mass basis without any adjustment for photochemical reactivity.

Parts-per-million (ppm) means ppm on a molar basis. For hydrocarbon concentrations including HC, THC, NMHC, and NMOG, ppm means ppm on a C_1-equivalent molar basis.

Road-load coefficients means sets of A, B, and C road-load force coefficients that are used in the dynamometer road-load simulation, where road-load force at speed v equals $A + B \cdot v + C \cdot v^2$.

SC03 means the test cycle specified in Appendix I, paragraph (h), of 40 CFR part 86.